A.I.A. FILE NO. 35-P-3

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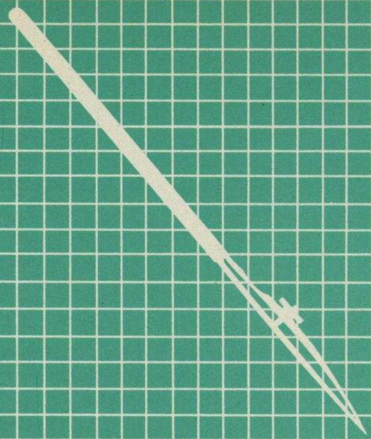
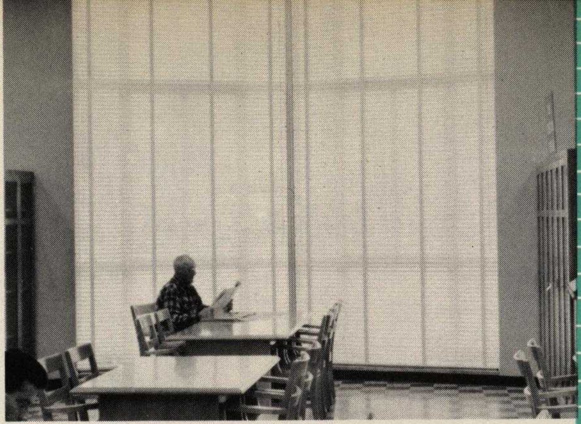
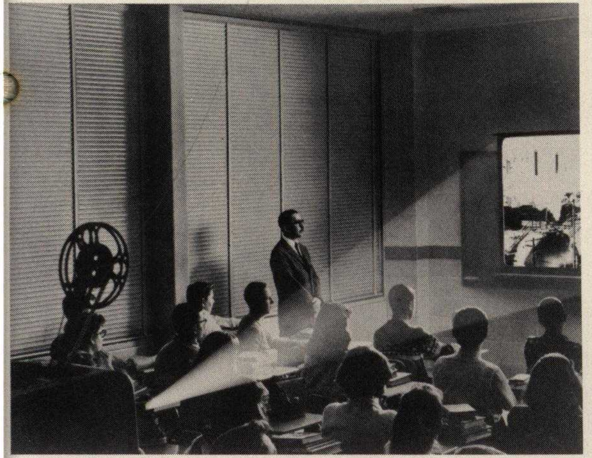




FLEXALUM TWI-NIGHTER® VENETIAN BLIND —
Features spring-tempered aluminum, plastic tape, nylon cord. Allows six times less light to pass than ordinary blinds. *Pages 8-11*

Specifications: page 21

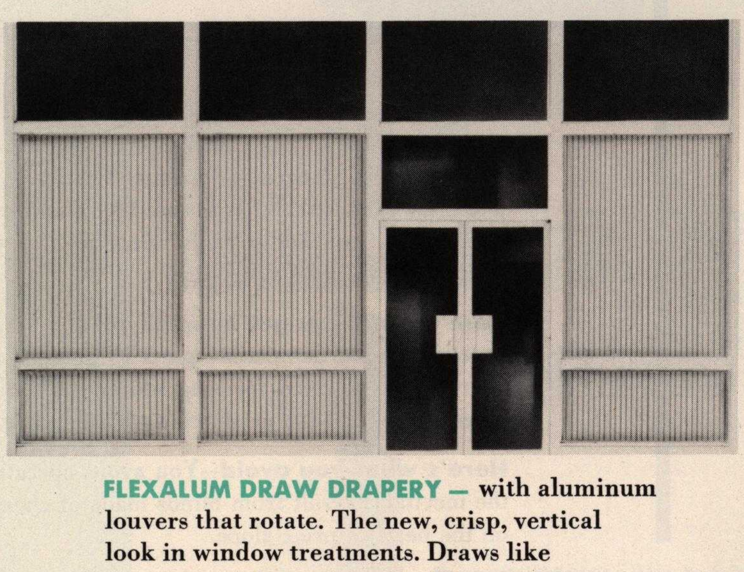


FLEXALUM AUDIO-VISUAL BLIND —
Specifically designed for film projection. Combines extra tight closure with traps to shut out perimeter light. *Pages 12-15*

Specifications: pages 22-23

Flexalum®

CUSTOM-MADE WINDOW TREATMENTS



FLEXALUM DRAW DRAPERY — with aluminum louvers that rotate. The new, crisp, vertical look in window treatments. Draws like drapery, needs no cleaning. *Pages 16-19*

Specifications: page 20

HUNTER DOUGLAS ALUMINUM DIVISION
OF BRIDGEPORT BRASS COMPANY
405 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

A.I.A. FILE NO. 35-P-3

WHY VENETIAN BLINDS ARE THE PREFERRED WINDOW COVERING TODAY

Since their modern introduction, venetian blinds have achieved overwhelming preference as a window covering. They have stylish good looks and functional versatility and blend well with any decorating scheme.

The user gets these essential functional benefits from properly designed venetian blinds:

Precise Control of light from direct sunlight to almost total darkness—He can regulate for the exact degree of light desired, and the light is diffused through the room. Glare can be controlled without darkening.

Improved air circulation—Venetian blinds reduce drafts by deflecting the air upward as it enters a window to circulate gently through the room.

Better temperature control—Venetian blinds admit light by *reflection*, thus prevent direct rays of the sun from overheating the area near the window.

There are differences in Venetian blinds

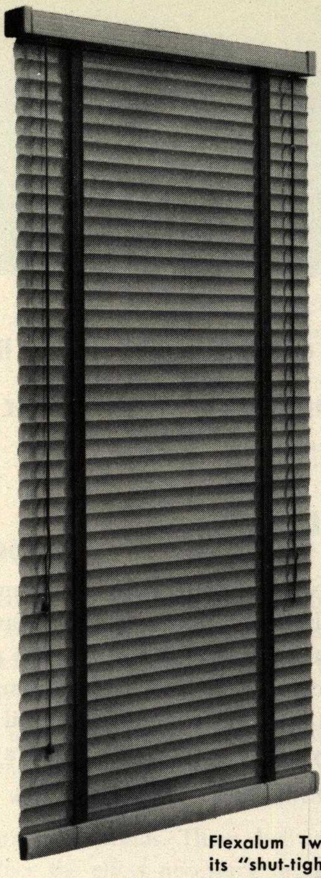
The quality of a blind is only as good as the quality and compatibility of the components used by the local assembler. That is why it pays to specify a 'brand name' venetian blind in which coordinated components are quality controlled and the local assembler is licensed by a nationally known company, such as the Twi-Nighter and Audio-Visual made by Hunter Douglas Aluminum Division of Bridgeport Brass Company.

Here's what you get by specifying the Flexalum Twi-Nighter or Audio-Visual venetian blind: Compatible parts of proven high quality . . . mechanical operation engineered for long life and reliable performance . . . a consistent quality product designed and production engineered by one of the nation's largest manufacturers.

Here's what you avoid—You avoid operational failure and costly maintenance, the inevitable result from blinds made of cheap components and chosen on the basis of price alone.

© 1958 BY HUNTER DOUGLAS ALUMINUM CORP.

WHY YOU SHOULD SPECIFY FLEXALUM PRODUCTS



Flexalum Twi-Nighter Blind—its "shut-tight" design provides complete light control, privacy, and a thermal curtain.

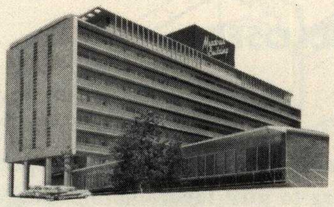
The Hunter Douglas Aluminum Division of Bridgeport Brass Company is a highly automated operation, completely integrated from aluminum ingot to finished product. From its modern research, production, painting and testing facilities have come new developments that make Flexalum brand venetian blinds, vertical blinds and aluminum awnings the nationally recognized, quality line.

Hunter Douglas is the originator and leading manufacturer of spring-tempered aluminum slat material, as well as a pioneer and leading producer of plastic tape. H-D also developed nylon cord for blinds and the light channels for Audio-Visual blinds.

On page 18 Hunter Douglas announces its newest development in the popular vertical blind field—the Flexalum Wide Louver.

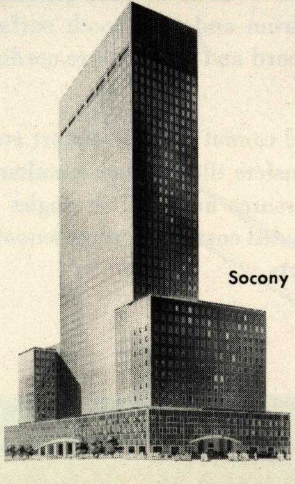
Among the thousands of buildings from coast to coast that use Flexalum custom-made window treatments are these:

Meadows Building, Dallas, Texas



Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C.

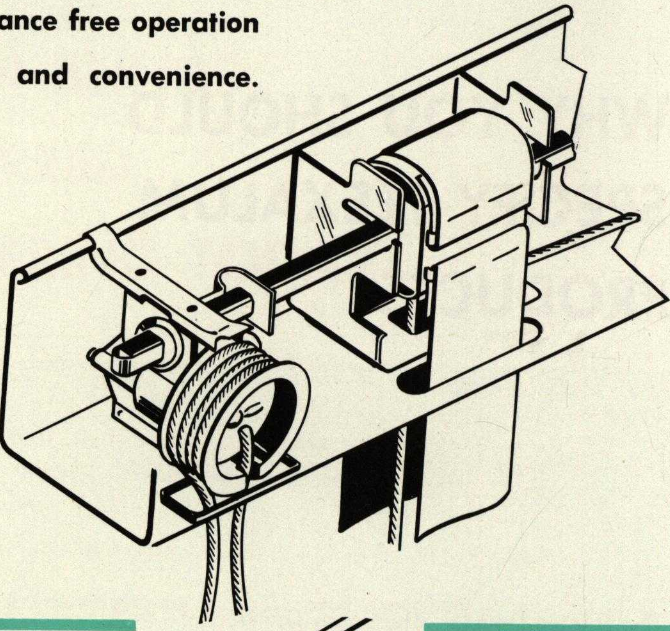
DuPont Plaza, Miami, Florida



Socony Mobil Building, New York, N. Y.

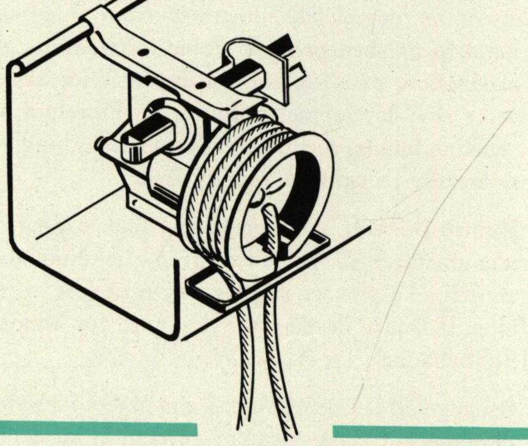
TWI-NIGHTER AND AUDIO-VISUAL OPERATING MECHANISM

Engineered design assures longer life and maintenance free operation . . . provides unique features for greater safety and convenience.



HEADRAIL

Top channel, which contains operating mechanism and supports the blind, is roll-formed from heavy gauge cold-rolled steel. The channel will not sag with prolonged use. It completely covers compact blind mechanism so that it cannot be seen from any position. Headrail is bonderized, given an epoxy primer and finished with a baked coat of high gloss alkyd enamel.

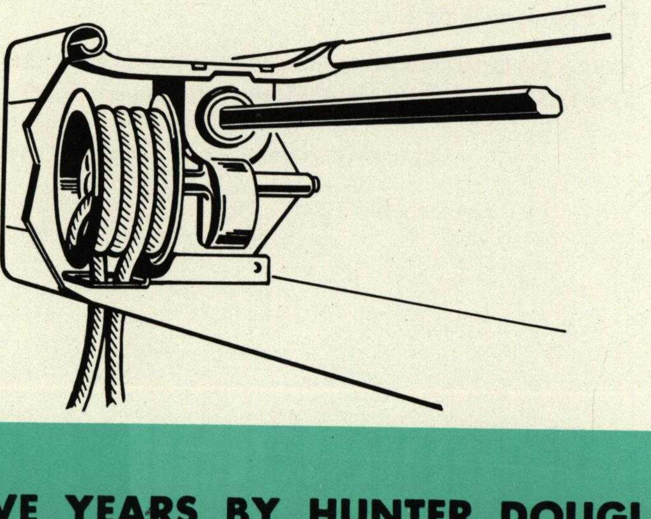


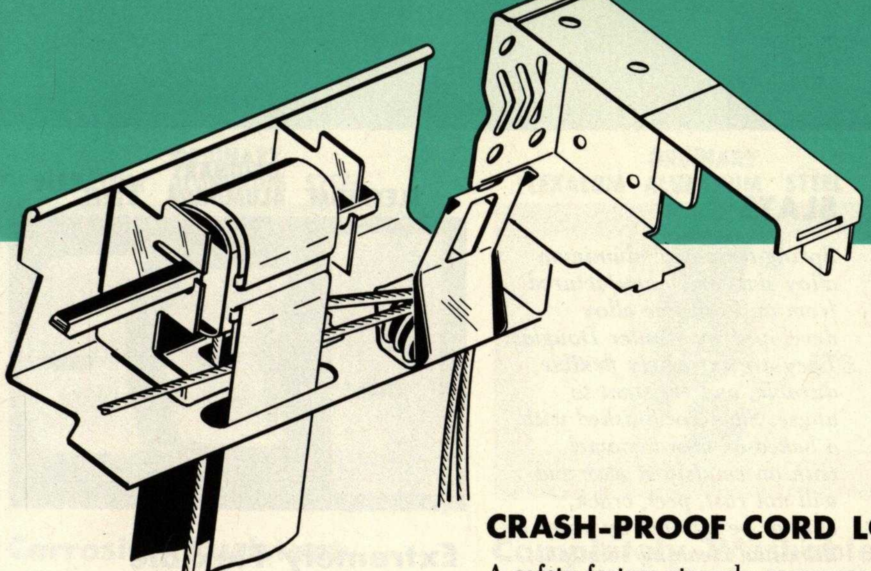
FULLY ENCLOSED TILTER

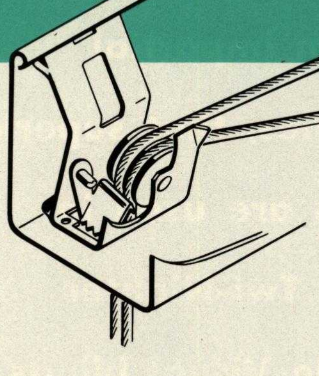
The tilter contains a nylon helical gear operating with a brass worm gear to give favorable mechanical advantage for easy, positive rotation of slats. The unit is permanently lubricated and sealed against the penetration of dust and dirt. The tilter housing is securely supported above and below the tilter's axis.

The drum arrangement on the tilter makes it impossible for the cord to slip from its original setting and provides positive control of the tilt cords without the need for stops. The large diameter of the drum and its smooth surface minimize wear on the nylon cord and eliminate re-cording problems.

The square, solid steel tilt rod cannot twist or distort even in large, heavy blinds. It transfers tilting force simultaneously to all tape rolls and assures uniform tilt angles of the slats. The tilt rod has rounded corners to allow smooth, quiet operation in its supports.







CRASH-PROOF CORD LOCK

A safety feature strongly recommended for all commercial installations is the crash-proof lock that seizes the lifting cords automatically no matter how suddenly they may be released. Flexalum blinds avoid accidents that could be serious particularly where large, heavy blinds can be operated by children.

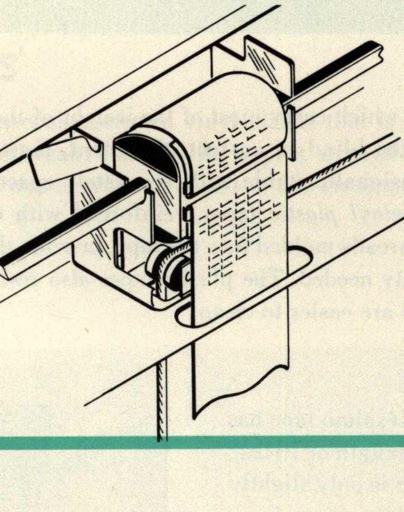
Another unusual convenience feature is the "release-to-center" design which permits unlocking by moving the lift cords toward the center of the window rather than toward the outside where a window frame or wall may interfere with movement of the hand.

Dual cord locks are available for extra large blinds. These dual locks together with the direct lift principle employed reduce the effort necessary to raise the blind and eliminate long lift cords that pile up on the floor when the blind is raised.

TWIN-PRONGED TAPE ROLLS

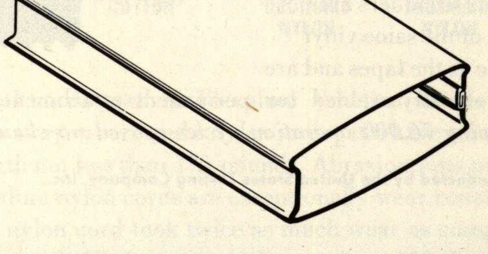
Double prongs from both sides of every tape roll hold the tape securely and give a full tilting action, retaining the same level on each slat. Each tape roll has its own support so that no force is transferred to the tilting mechanism and the action remains effortless.

All pulleys are nylon and have self-lubricating properties. They have been properly designed and sized to permit ease of operation and a minimum of cord wear.



TUBULAR BOTTOM RAIL

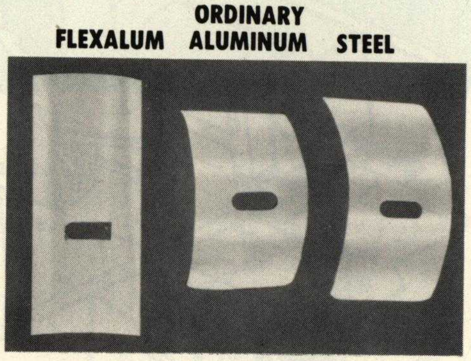
The Flexalum bottom rail is another component with design and construction features seldom found on premium blinds. It is made of cold-rolled steel, tubular formed with a lock seam to resist twisting and distortion. A hand test readily demonstrates this superiority. It has sufficient weight to pull blinds down smoothly and its upper surface is curved to match slat curvature and provide tight closure. Forming of the bottom rail with a double bend seam after painting illustrates the quality of the alkyd enamel finish.



Here is proof, including tests from impartial laboratories, that superior materials are used in Flexalum Twi-Nighter and Audio-Visual blinds

SLATS

Spring-tempered aluminum alloy slats are manufactured from an exclusive alloy developed by Hunter Douglas. They are extremely flexible, durable, and resistant to abuse. Slats are finished with a baked-on alkyd enamel with an emulsified wax and will not rust, peel, crack, chip or be affected by water or the usual cleaning solutions.



Extremely Flexible

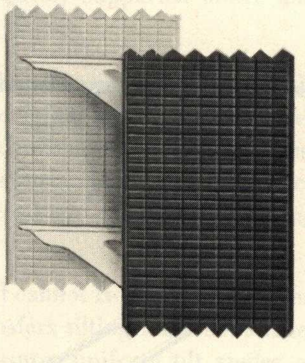
A Flexalum slat can be bent around a 1⅜ inch rod and will snap back to its *original shape* without any deformation or paint damage whatever. This flexibility is protection against damage caused by children and heavy handed cleaning by maintenance personnel.

For details ask for test conducted by the United States Testing Company, Inc.

TAPES

The tapes, which carry most of the weight of the assembly and hold the blind in correct alignment, must be strong and dimensionally stable with accurately spaced ladders. Flexalum *vinyl plastic* tapes, reinforced with 60 vertical Fortisan threads molded into the tape, provide the strength and stability needed. The plastic tapes also resist dirt and fading and are easier to clean.

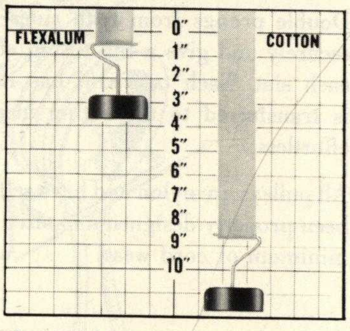
Strong



A single Flexalum tape has a tensile strength of 70 lbs. Its strength is only slightly diminished by aging — 200 hours exposure in a rapid aging test reduces strength only 1½ lbs. Cross ladders are made of the same vinyl plastic as the tapes and are electronically welded for permanent attachment. *A test involving 70,000 operation cycles caused no change.*

Test conducted by the United States Testing Company, Inc.

Shrink and Stretch Resistant



On a 10-pound load, which substantially exceeds a normal load, a Flexalum plastic tape will only stretch a negligible one-half of one per cent. Under any conditions, Flexalum tape *will not shrink*. This dimensional stability insures the permanency of a good fit and smooth operation.

Test conducted by the United States Testing Company, Inc.

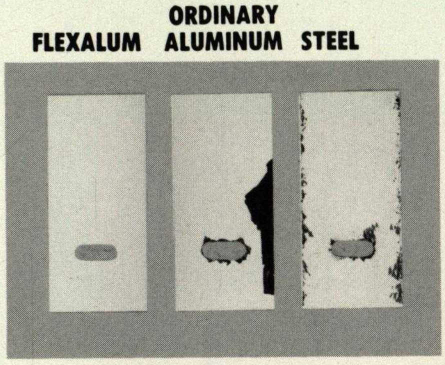
Will not Fray or Deteriorate

There are no threads to fray, unravel or rot in Flexalum plastic tapes. When submitted to an accelerated test, Flexalum tapes showed absolutely no change after 24 hours of rapidly alternating 212° to 0°F temperatures.

Test conducted by the United States Testing Company, Inc.

Dirt Resistant

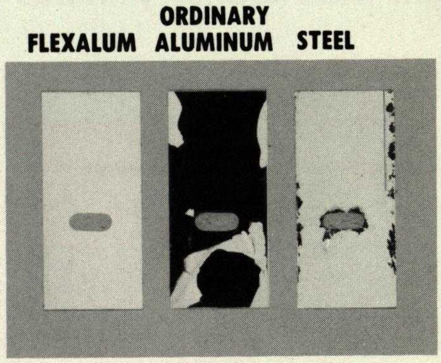
Flexalum plastic tapes *cannot absorb dirt* because there are no loose fibers or porous openings. Surface soil can be removed quickly with a damp cloth. The tapes are impervious to the action of all common cleaning solvents—ammonium hydroxide (5%), hydrochloric acid (5%), alcohol and carbon tetrachloride.



Corrosion Resistant

A 300-hour standard salt spray test caused *absolutely no damage* to Flexalum slats. Tests show marked damage to competing brands. This performance guarantees that Flexalum blinds will keep their excellent appearance throughout many years of service.

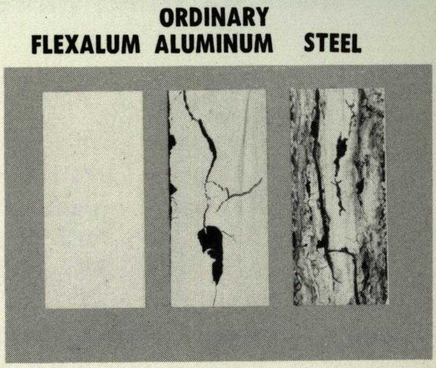
Test conducted by
the United States Testing Company, Inc.



Completely Washable

Immersion in a strong laundry soap and detergent solution for 375 hours had no effect on Flexalum slats. Tests caused varying amounts of paint disintegration on other brands.

Test conducted by
the United States Testing Company, Inc.



Water Resistant

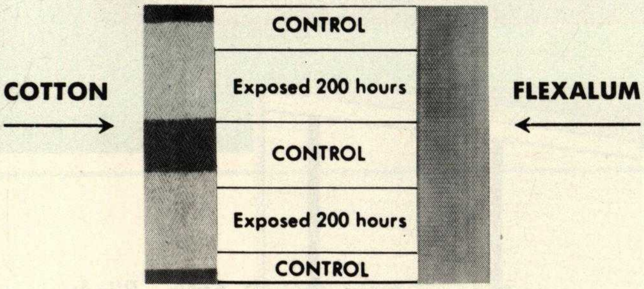
Flexalum slats were unmarked after being immersed 250 hours in water. Evidence that cleaning, humidity and rain cannot harm these slats.

Test conducted by
the United States Testing Company, Inc.

Fade Resistant

Flexalum tapes will not fade because colors are *sealed-in* pigments, not dyes. A 300-hour exposure in an Atlas Twin Arc Weatherometer produced no change in the tape color. This color permanency guarantees that even the brightest sunlight cannot affect the color of Flexalum tapes.

Test conducted by the United States Testing Company, Inc.



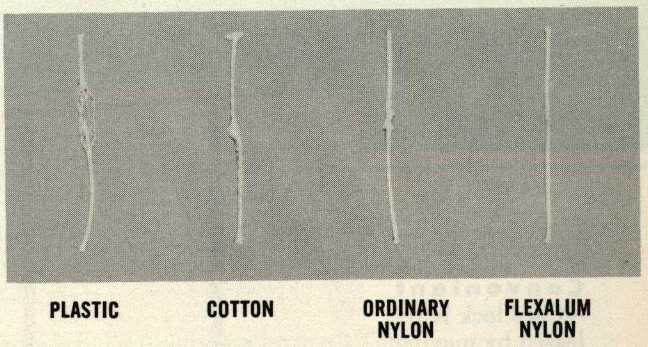
Mildew and Bacteria Resistant

Flexalum Plastic Tapes will not attract or hold bacteria and completely resist the action of mildew. Tests demonstrate that under identical conditions fabric tape picked up 700,000 bacteria per square inch, Flexalum plastic tape only 100.

TASSLES

Made of a carefully selected vinyl plastic that is virtually impossible to break; has 150 lb. impact strength. Results in minimum clatter when dropped or blown against blind slats.

CORDS



All control cords used in Flexalum Venetian Blinds are made with a *rayon core* and a *nylon jacket* and have a breaking strength not less than 175 pounds. Abrasion tests prove that Flexalum nylon cords are exceptionally wear resistant. Flexalum nylon cord took twice as much wear as competitive nylon cord, 37 times as much as cotton, 150 times as much as plastic.

Flexalum®

TWI-NIGHTER VENETIAN BLINDS

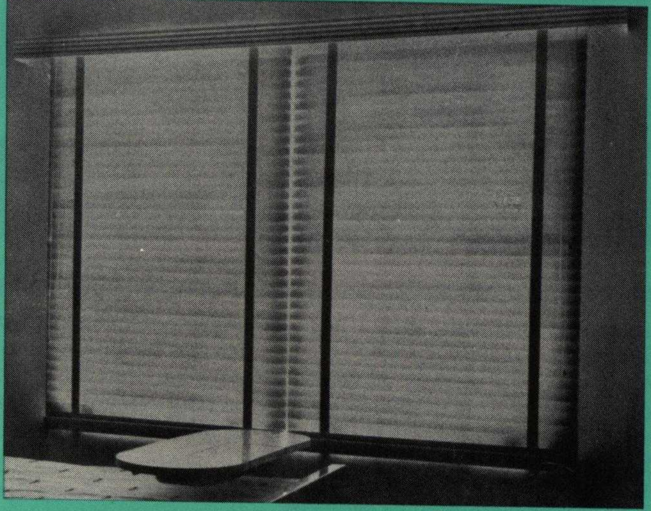
stops six times more light than ordinary blinds

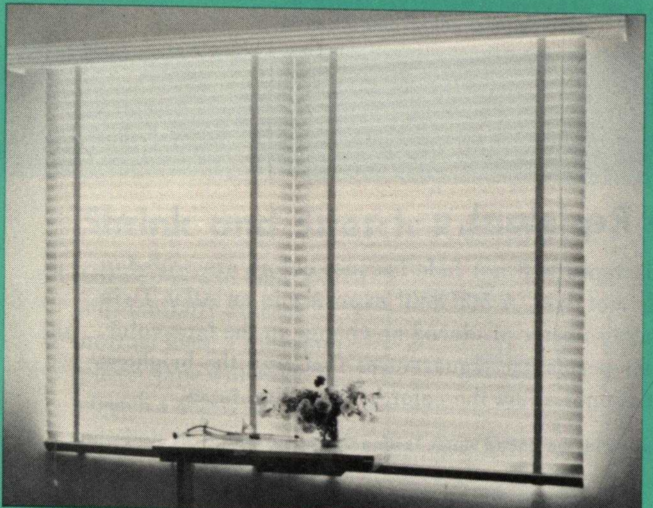
Here is photographic evidence of the superior light tightness of Flexalum Twi-Nighter Blinds. The United States Testing Company, Inc. selected these two rooms in Riverside Community Hospital, Riverside, California, as similar for purposes of this test. The window at the bottom is equipped with a standard venetian blind. The window at the top has a Flexalum Twi-Nighter. Readings from various positions indicated a 6 to 1 reduction in light in the Flexalum equipped room.

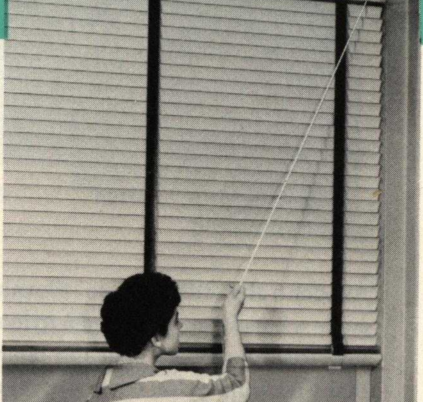
Here is a venetian blind engineered to provide a degree of darkness and privacy that never before could be obtained. Tests by the United States Testing Company, Inc. conclusively prove it.

Ask for report LA-5926.

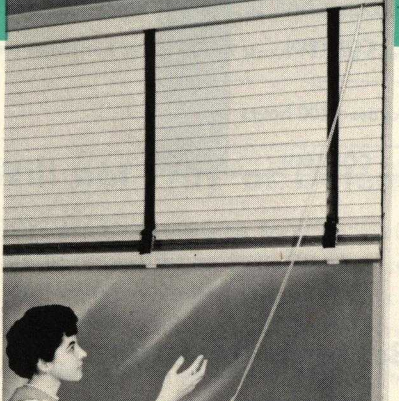
See the preceding pages for details on the quality and design of the components used in the Flexalum Twi-Nighter.







Convenient —Cord lock is released by moving lift cords to center of blind rather than outside.

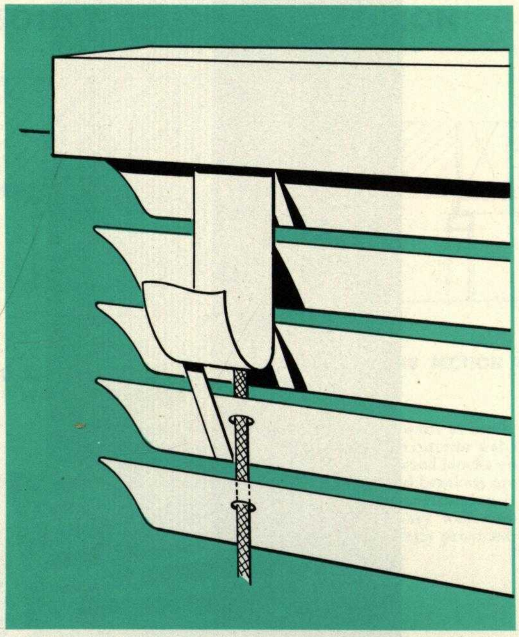


Safe— Blinds cannot drop if cords are released quickly.

how does the TWI-NIGHTER close so tightly?

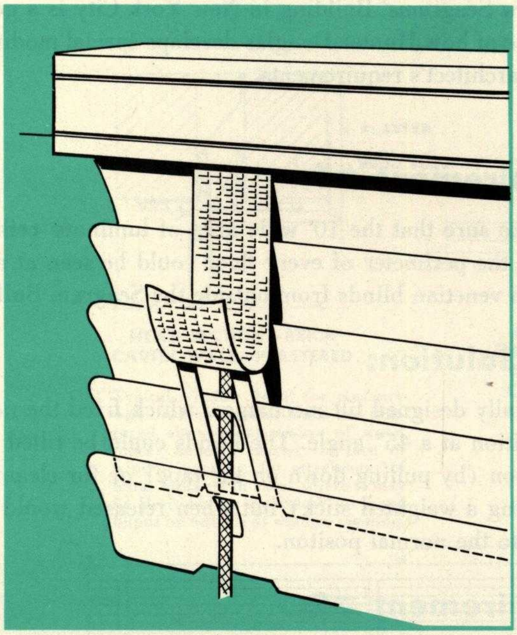
The Twi-Nighter's tight closure is the result of two unique Flexalum design innovations: the location of the rout holes that are cut in each slat to accommodate the lifting cords; the unobtrusive notches that are cut into the rear edges of the slats and allow the slats to drop over the cross-ladders and achieve greater overlap.

Here's how these exclusive features provide the Twi-Nighter's extreme light tightness.



Standard Venetian Blind

Notice how the lifting cord—the cord that passes through the slats—acts as a spacer between the slats, preventing them from touching and allowing light to enter. See also that the ladders prevent the slats from overlapping, thereby providing another opening for the unwanted entrance of light.



Twi-Nighter Blind

The Twi-Nighter's design prevents both sources of light leakage. The rout holes in the Twi-Nighter blind are offset to the front. When the slats are tilted almost all of the thickness of the cord is absorbed by these holes as is shown in the illustration. The notches cut in the back edge of the slats also allow the slats to overlap sufficiently for effective light sealing.

Sizes and Colors

Flexalum Twi-Nighter Blinds should be specified wherever blinds can be used. They serve perfectly in every application ranging from the bedrooms of small homes to window coverings for any type of commercial or industrial building.

They can and have been fabricated to cover all types and sizes of windows including many unique covering problems.

Flexalum Twi-Nighters are available in 20 decorator styled colors with matching components, including new linen, natural birch, and other soft-looking patterns.

Hunter Douglas Design Engineering Solves Special Problems

The new Seagrams' Building in New York City is a good example of how Hunter Douglas develops special modifications for an architect's requirements.

Requirement #1:

To make sure that the 10′ wide area of luminous ceiling around the perimeter of every floor could be seen at all times through venetian blinds from outside the Seagram Building.

H-D Solution:

A specially designed tilt mechanism which fixed the normal tilt position at a 45° angle. The blinds could be tilted upward for vision (by pulling down on the tape) or for cleaning (by using a weighted stick) but when released would return to the normal positon.

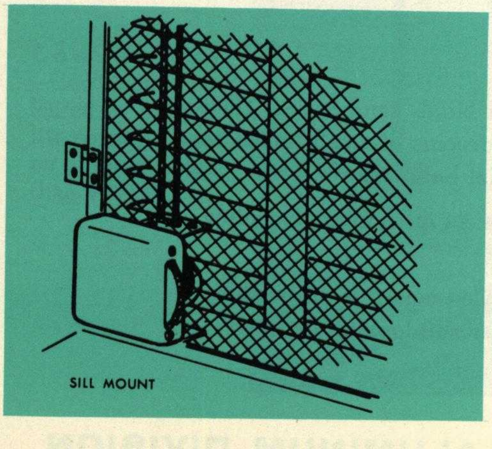
Requirement #2:

To limit the intermediate position of venetian blinds to one standard position so that a more uniform appearance would be presented when viewing the exterior of the Seagram Building.

H-D Solution:

A special modification of the Flexalum cord lock together with a special injection molded nylon bead fuzed to the cord. This permits the Flexalum blinds to be fully raised or lowered or set at the one standard intermediate position.

***SEAGRAM BUILDING,* New York, N. Y.**
***Architects:* Mies van der Rohe and Philip Johnson**



Flexalum Twi-Nighter Detention Room Blinds

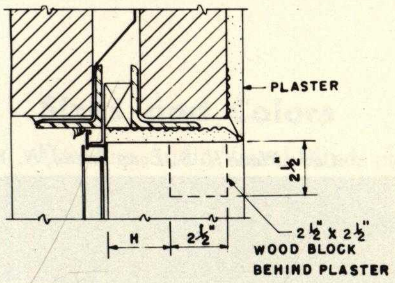
For light control in medical or mental institutions, a special adaptation of the Flexalum Twi-Nighter has been designed. It places all the regular components of the Twi-Nighter behind a detention screen, but permits the patient to change the tilt angle by finger tip movement of the knurled knob of a special tilt control unit attached to the accessible side of the screen. Flexalum Twi-Nighter detention room blinds have been approved by leading hospital specialists in this field. Installation drawing pg. 15.

Installation drawings for Flexalum Twi-Nighter Venetian Blinds

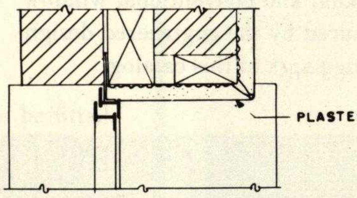
These detailed drawings provide measurements for proper placement of concealed wood blocks or strips for later installation of the blinds. For casement windows, locations of corresponding holes to be pre-drilled are shown.

The design of a head pocket to conceal the blind when raised can be determined from the drawings on pages 14 and 15 for the Flexalum Audio-Visual blind.

MASONRY WALL CONSTRUCTION

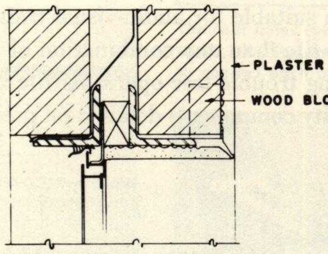


HEAD SECTION—BRICK CAVITY WALL—PLASTERED

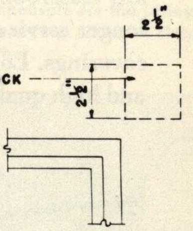


JAMB SECTION THRU BLOCK

① Typical window detail for masonry walls of brick, concrete, concrete block, etc., where interior walls are plastered, showing provision of wood blocks on jamb beneath plaster, to which blind brackets are to be attached. Brick cavity wall construction is shown, but with any type of masonry wall construction, wood blocks may be similarly provided.

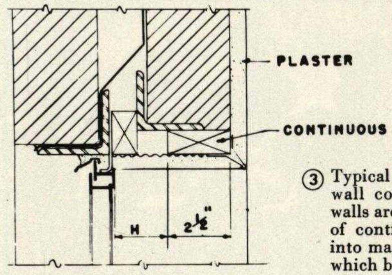


HEAD SECTION—BRICK CAVITY WALL—PLASTERED



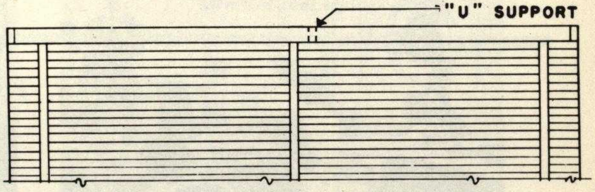
INSIDE ELEVATION OF TOP CORNER

② Typical window detail for masonry walls, where interior walls are plastered showing provision of wood blocks beneath plaster on face of window opening, for attachment of blind brackets in cases where it may be desirable or necessary to hang blinds on outside of window opening.



HEAD SECTION—MASONRY WALL—PLASTERED

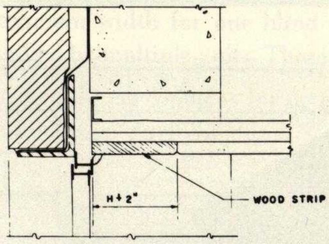
③ Typical window detail for masonry wall construction, where interior walls are plastered, showing provision of continuous wood blocking built into masonry at head of window, to which blind brackets are to be attached for overhead mounting of blinds between jambs, where attachment to jambs is not desired or practical.



INSIDE ELEVATION OF BLIND WITH "U" SUPPORT BRACKET

④ For all blinds exceeding 84″ in width, or 75 sq. ft. in area, wood blocks should be provided for attachment of center support brackets. Supports to be evenly distributed on headrail, with maximum of 72″ between supports. For between jamb installation, wood block should be placed beneath plaster at head of window as in DRAWING 3, for overhead attachment of center supports. For installation of blinds on window facing, blocks for attachment of center supports should be provided as in DRAWING 2.

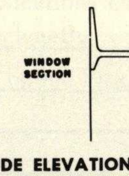
SUSPENDED CEILING

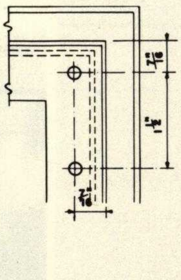


HEAD SECTION—SUSPENDED PLASTER OR ACOUSTICAL TILE CEILING

⑤ Window construction detail for suspended plaster or acoustical tile ceiling showing provision for continuous wood border strip for attachment of blind brackets, where blinds are to be hung on continuous or strip windows at ceiling level.

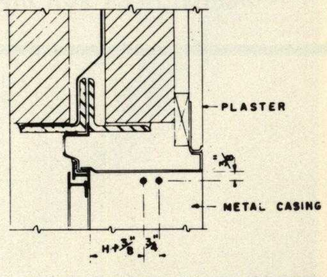
CASEMENT WINDOWS





INSIDE ELEVATION OF TOP CORNER OF METAL WINDOW FRAME SHOWING LOCATION OF HOLES FOR SCREWS

⑥ Pre-drilled holes in metal casement windows speed installation of blinds. Many standard steel window casements are drilled for blind installation, but where they are not, specify threaded holes with standard No. 10-24 x ¼″ holes with machine screws inserted. Where necessary to provide holes on the job, specify holes of .160 diameter for No. 10-24 self tapping screws.



HEAD SECTION—METAL CASING SHOWING SCREW LOCATIONS AT JAMB

⑦ When blinds are to be hung between jambs from steel casings, holes should be specified to be pre-punched to align with blind brackets. No. 10-24 x ¼″ machine screws are used when pre-drilled holes are threaded. Self tapping screws are used when holes are not threaded.

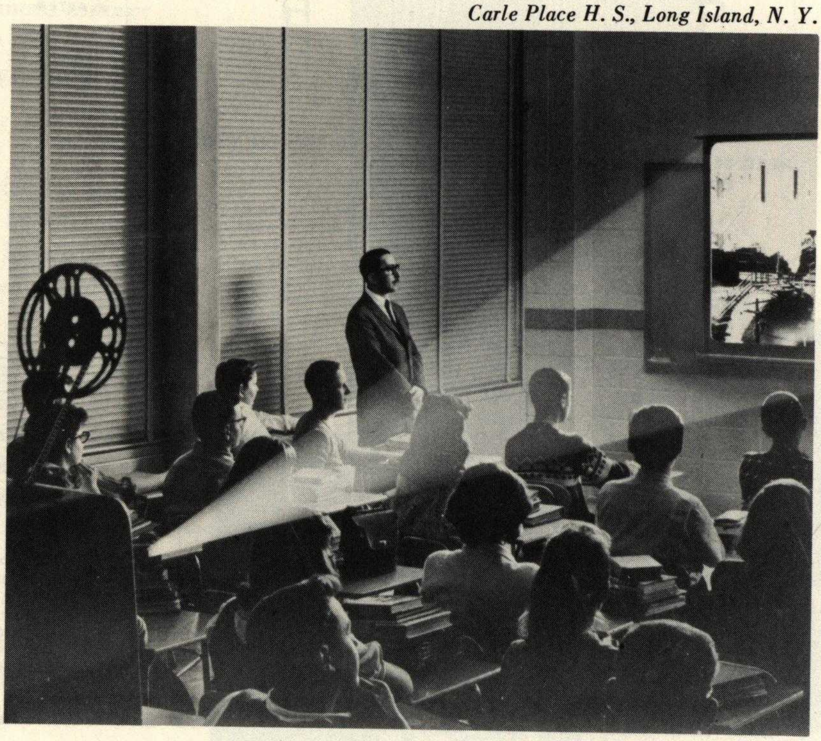
Flexalum® AUDIO-VISUAL BLIND

Light Control Through an Infinite Range of Intensities to Darkness for Opaque Projection

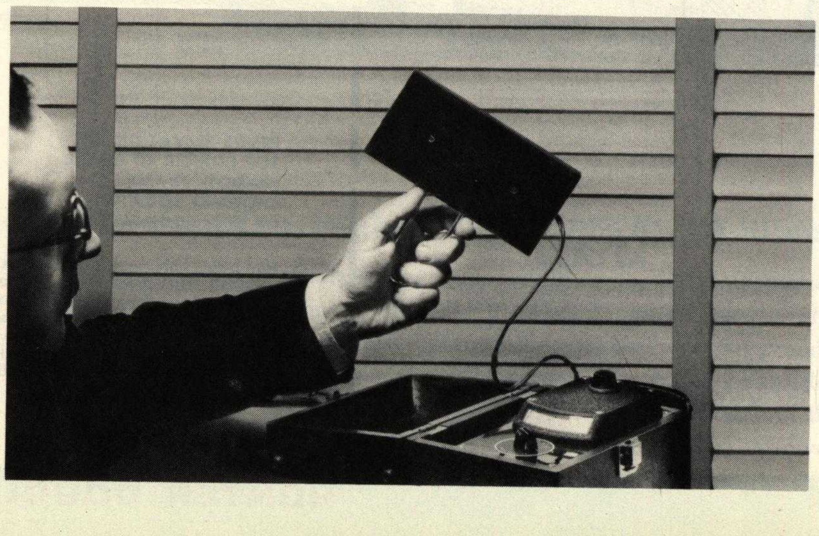
The all-in-one window covering that permits precise control of light and makes any classroom suitable for audio-visual training. It has a lower initial cost and longer service life than any combination of blackout and conventional window coverings. Long trouble-free operating life is assured by the engineered design and high quality components detailed on preceding pages of this catalog.

Carle Place H. S., Long Island, N. Y.

BLINDS OPEN FOR DIFFUSED LIGHT



BLINDS CLOSED FOR PROJECTION



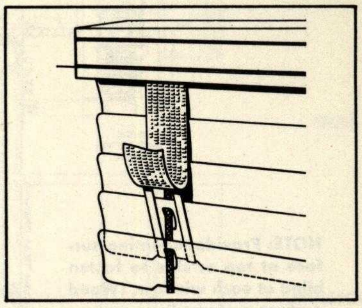
Tests by United States Testing Company proved that under sunny conditions Flexalum Audio-Visual blinds when closed reduced room light to an average of 0.16 foot candles. This meets the requirement of the Illumination Engineering Society for motion picture theatres.

How does the Flexalum Audio-Visual shut out light so efficiently

The Audio-Visual's superior performance is the result of a combination of factors—more slats per foot of height, the patented design of the notches cut into the rear edges of the slats, and light traps at the top, bottom and sides.

……

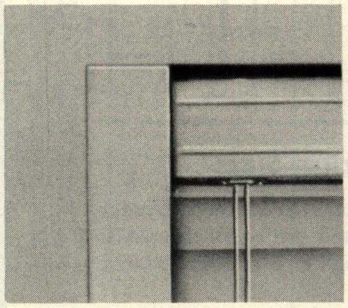
Whenever the benefits of Flexalum Audio-Visual Blinds are desired, we suggest that you consult with your Hunter Douglas sales-engineer in time to incorporate these blinds and their light traps most attractively and most inexpensively into your design.



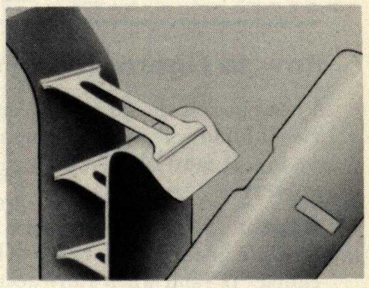
The rout holes compensate for the lifting cords, thereby permitting adjacent slats to contact each other.

Sizes and Colors

Flexalum Audio-Visual Blinds can be fitted to cover almost any type of window. They have been constructed to go around corners, and to surmount many other problems. These blinds and their component parts are color matched in popular soft neutral shades: beige, pastel green, grey, eggshell, forest green, linen green and linen grey.



Light traps, easily applied, prevent the entrance of light around the edges of the blind installation. The traps may be designed right into the building, or if preferred, channels consisting of U and L shaped aluminum may be attached to the window frame.



The notches cut in the rear edge of the slats and the use of at least 13% more slats provide sufficient overlap for an effective seal against light.

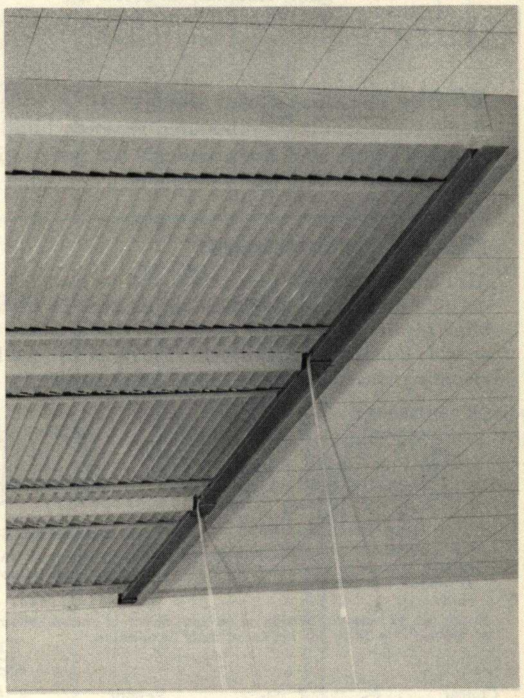
FLEXALUM AUDIO-VISUAL SKYLIGHT BLINDS

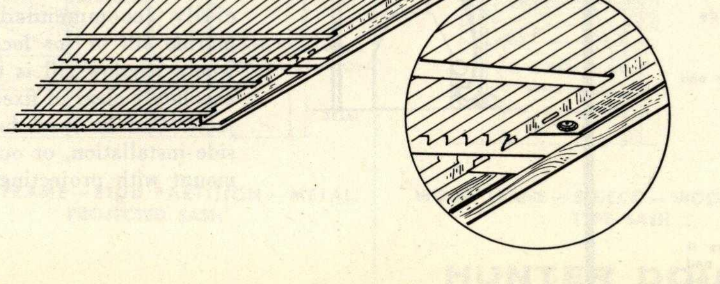
Where light from skylights must be regulated to any intensity from full light to blackout conditions, the Flexalum Audio-Visual Skylight Blind provides an attractive, low cost overhead window covering. It has all the advantages of the Flexalum Audio-Visual Blind, and makes a simple, trouble-free installation that is readily adaptable to a wide variety of skylight conditions.

One of its unique features is an optional method of tilting. In place of regular tilt cords, a hole is cut in the headrail exposing the tilter drum; the drum is turned directly by a wooden rod capped with a rubber stopper.

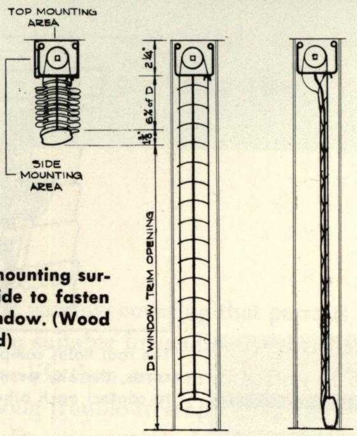
Maximum width for one blind is 46"; wider applications can be handled by multiple units. There is no limitation on length.

Contact Hunter Douglas for detailed specifications on the Flexalum Audio-Visual Skylight Blind.





Installation Drawings for FLEXALUM AUDIO-VISUAL Blinds



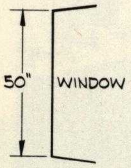
NOTE: Provide mounting surface at top or side to fasten blind at each window. (Wood surface preferred)

How to Figure Head Pocket Size:

A head pocket should be deep enough to contain the Audio-Visual blind when fully accumulated, pulled all the way to the top. It must also be wide enough to permit installation and service.

Depth: The formula shown will provide a method to determine head pocket depth. The slat area of the blind is called "D" and when fully accumulated will reduce to approximately 6 per cent of open length. Add to this the depth of the headrail (2¼″) and bottomrail (1⅜″) of the blind for head pocket depth. Add 1⅛″ when flap method is used on sill.

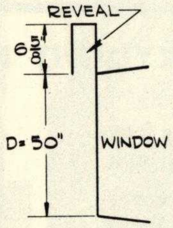
EXAMPLE FOR FLUSH SILL INSTALLATION



6% of 50″ = 3″

3″ + 2¼″ + 1⅜″ = 6⅝″

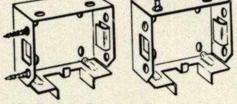
For blind dropping below sill level: Add amount below sill to "D" and figure the 6 per cent by the same method.



Width: The head pocket width must be wide enough to allow room for the accumulated venetian blind tape when blind is lifted, and room enough for installation and removal of blind. This width should be a minimum of 4 inches.

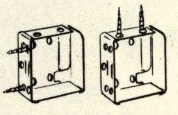
Mounting Brackets:

All Flexalum Audio-Visual blinds will be mounted with one of the following brackets, depending on type of installation and blind required. Additional supports to end brackets will be used on wide blinds with a maximum spacing of 72″. All head pocket mounting areas must be in top of head pocket.



Drop Down Bracket

For installations with side channel. Permits channel to be carried to top of window and blind to be removed easily.

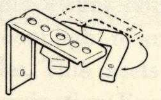


Installation Bracket

Standard bracket when no side channel or head pocket is used.

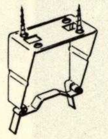
Mount top or side for outside or ceiling mount as shown. Mount through end of bracket into jamb for inside or flush installation.

Center Support Bracket



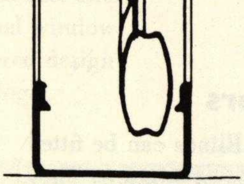
Provides center support for Drop Down bracket; permits engaging without tilting head rail. Also for intermediate support, extended headrail blinds and mitered blinds.

Reveal Bracket w/Lock



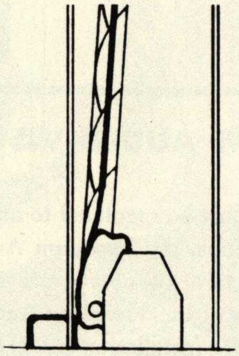
Ideal for head pocket because it permits one-man installation and removal for maintenance. Mount top only.

SILL APPLICATIONS



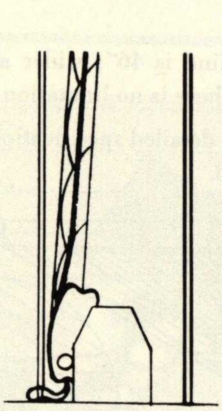
Side Channel on Sill

Side channel mounted across the window sill provides seal to exclude light leak between bottom rail and window sill. It is connected to the vertical side channels by color matched corner brackets. It gives a picture frame like appearance to the A-V blind installation and can be used for inside and outside mount. It is specially recommended for narrow sills.



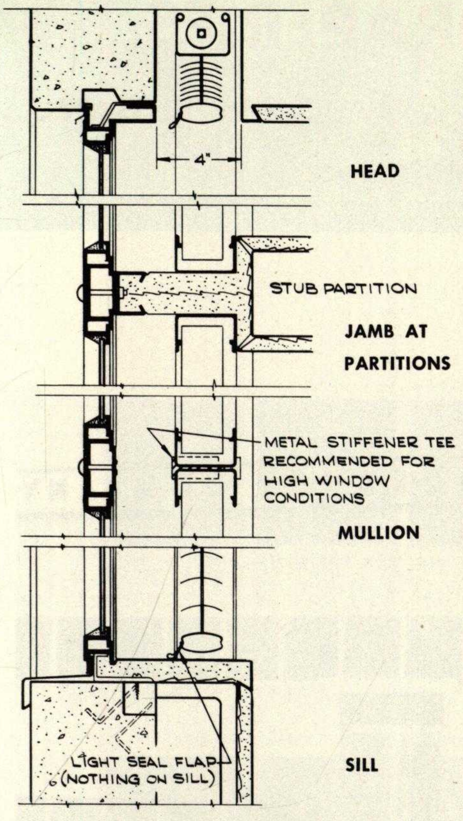
Light Stop Bar on Sill

The light stop bar in connection with special lower corner brackets and end cap with offset pin achieves positive light seal on bottom of blind and still permits full accessibility to window sill. Can be used for inside and outside mount. This type of application permits the use of protruding sill edge as light stop.

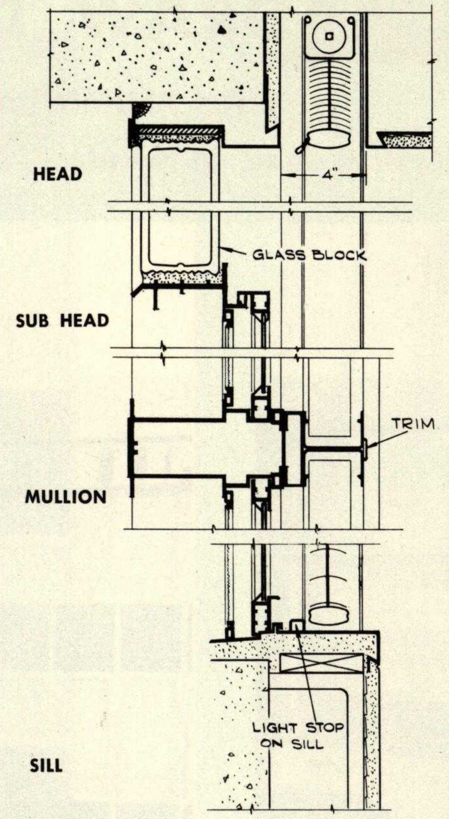


Light Seal Flap on Bottomrail

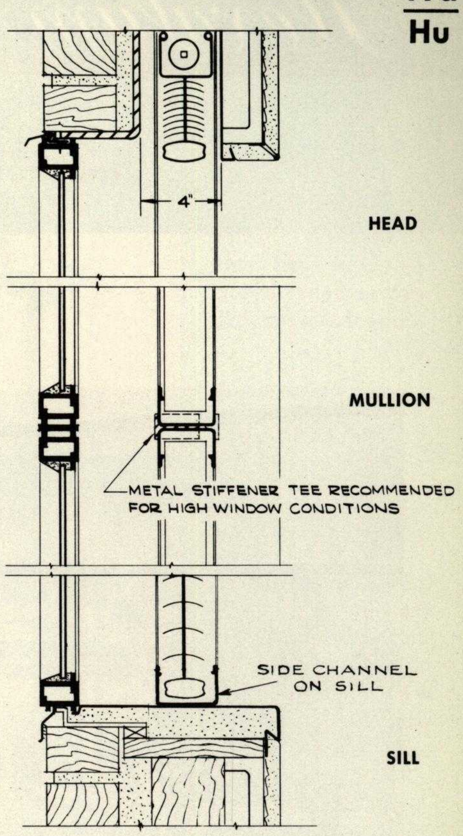
A light seal flap attached to a channel snaps on the bottomrail to exclude light between the bottomrail and the window sill without requiring either a light stop bar or side channel across the sill. This application is specially recommended for marble sill or for location where window sill is to be absolutely clear of fixed objects. Can be used for inside installation, or outside mount with projecting sill.


4"
HEAD
STUB PARTITION
JAMB AT PARTITIONS
METAL STIFFENER TEE RECOMMENDED FOR HIGH WINDOW CONDITIONS
MULLION
LIGHT SEAL FLAP (NOTHING ON SILL)
SILL

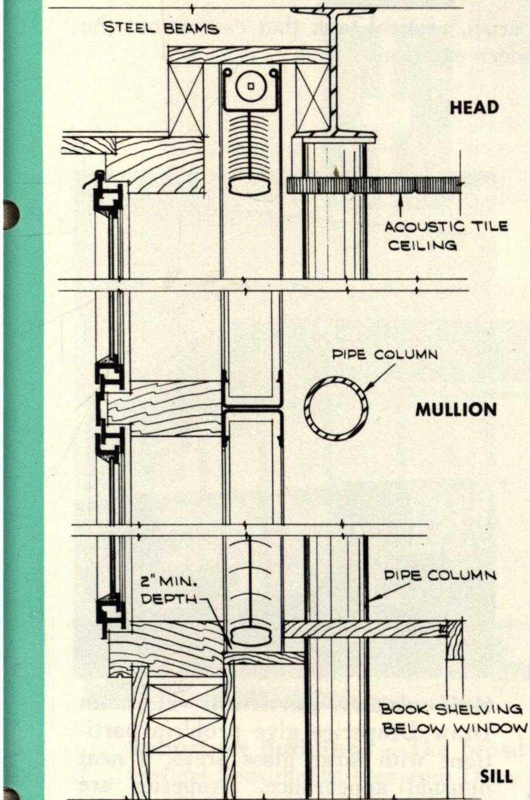
CONCRETE WALL — FURRED PLASTER — METAL PROJECTED SASH



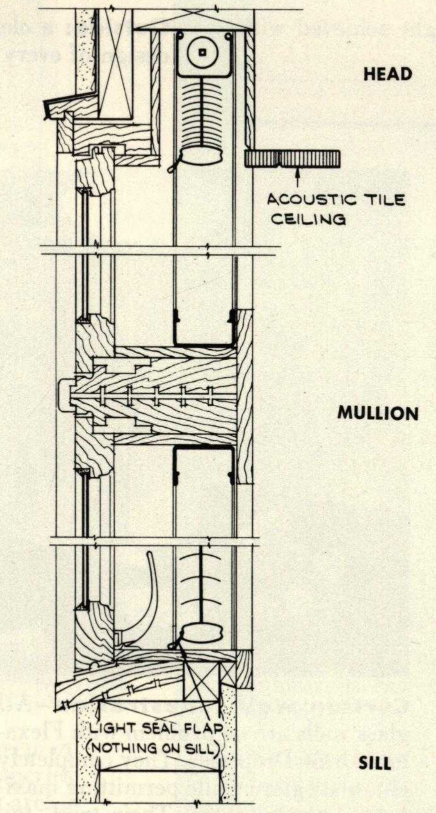
CONCRETE WALL — FURRED PLASTER — METAL DOUBLE-HUNG SASH — GLASS BLOCK



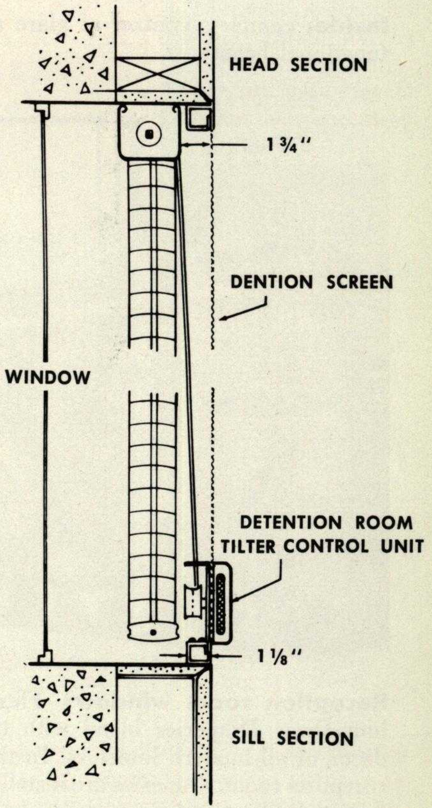
MASONRY WALL — FURRED PLASTER — METAL PROJECTED SASH



STEEL FRAME — STUD PARTITION — METAL PROJECTED SASH



WOOD FRAME — STUCCO — WOOD AWNING TYPE SASH



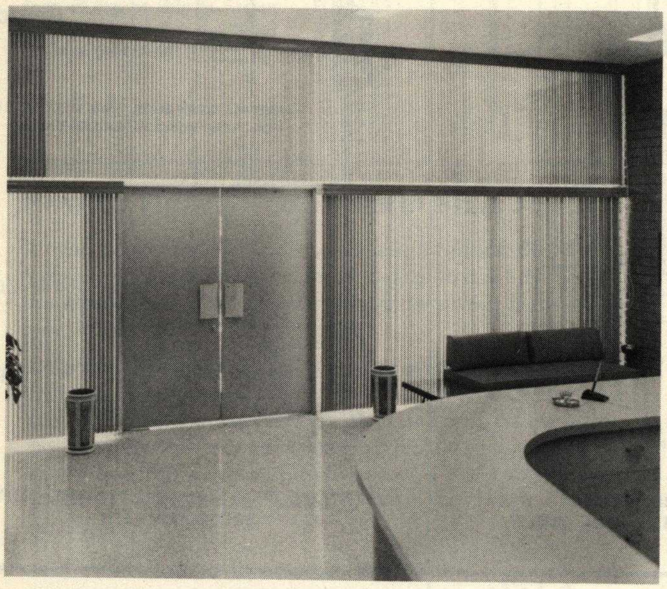
FLEXALUM TWI-NIGHTER DETENTION ROOM BLIND

Flexalum®

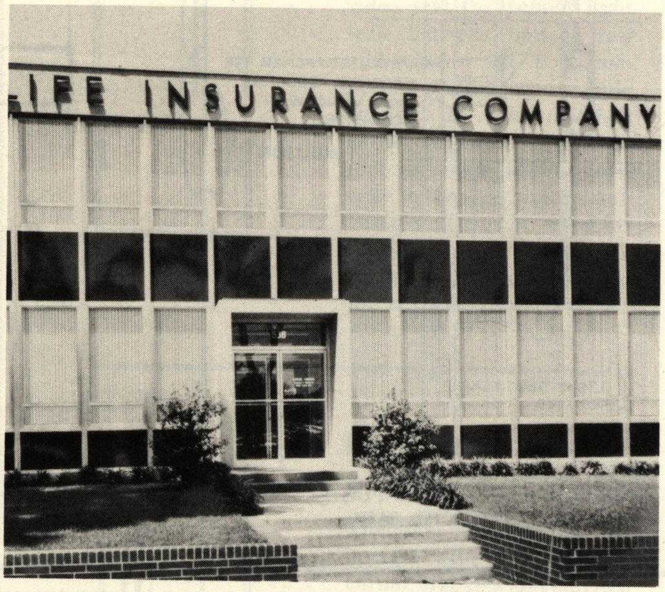
DRAW DRAPERIES

WITH ALUMINUM LOUVERS THAT ROTATE . . .

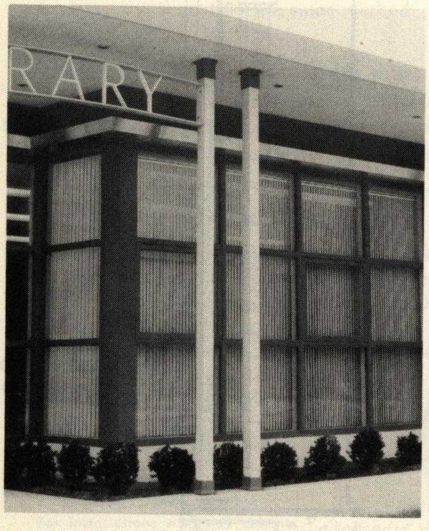
the new vertical look in window treatments



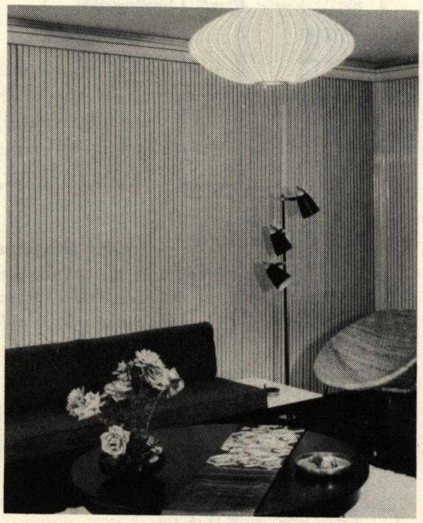
Inside: complete control of glare and light achieved with functional beauty.



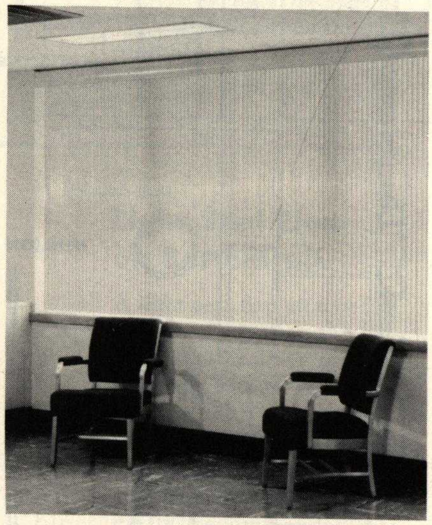
Outside: a clean, crisp, vertical look that carries out the design of every modern exterior.



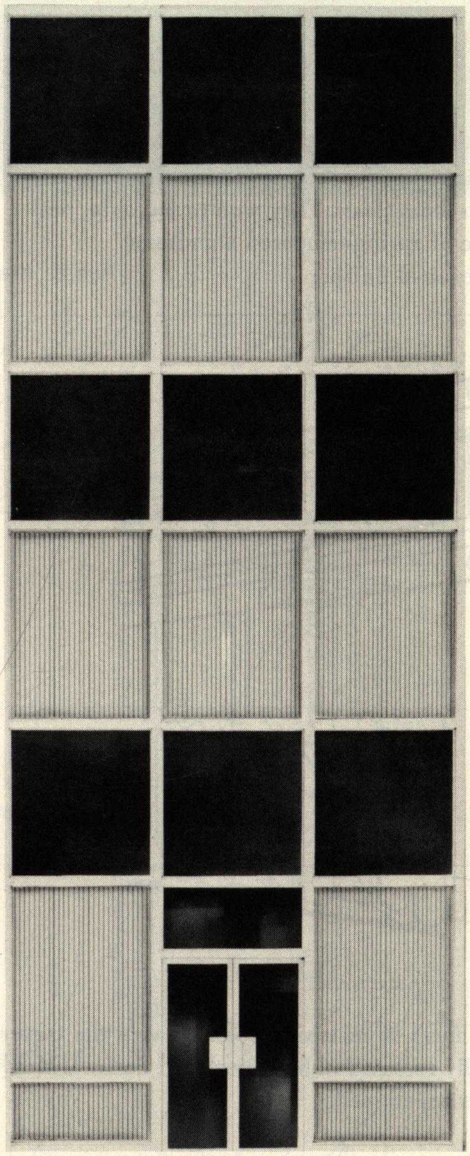
Reception room windows—Flexalum Draw Draperies blend with the decor of all modern interiors. In this reception room, draperies are installed floor to ceiling and mitered in corner to help create an illusion of space.

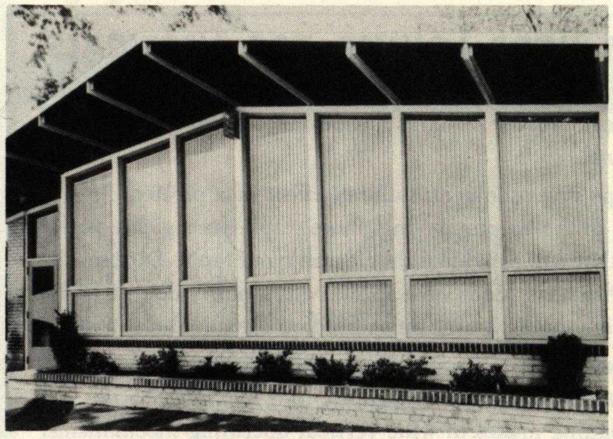


Curtain wall fenestration—All glass walls are no problem with Flexalum Draw Draperies. They completely eliminate glare while permitting maximum light to enter. Their trim, tailored look is in keeping with the latest architectural styles.

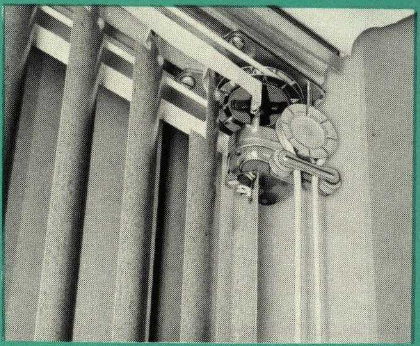


Half-window partitions—Flexalum Draw Draperies give problem partitions with large glass areas, a neat unusual appearance. Draperies are fitted into window casings . . . metal facia atop draperies is color matched to wall to carry out the built-in, custom look.

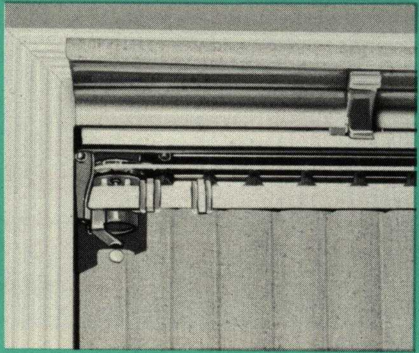




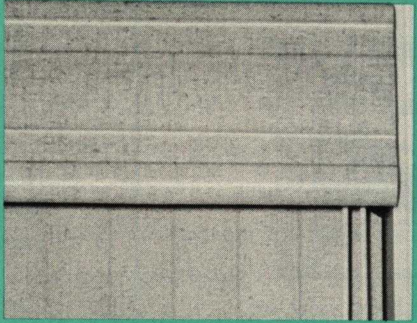
Suburban Buildings — The broad sweep of vertical lines makes Flexalum Draw Draperies an ideal back drop for today's suburban architecture. They effectively unify many-windowed walls . . . provide control of glare without darkening.



Tilt and traverse device has fully enclosed gear box with lifetime lubrication.



Extruded aluminum head serves as traverse track and mounting surface. Tape shorteners allow close fit on inside—hang installations.



Compact design permits installation in narrow reveals. Simple, attractive fascia snaps over operating mechanism.

SIZES AND COLORS

Flexalum Draw Draperies are available with a traverse arrangement whereby the draperies part in the center and are drawn to each side, or pull from one side to the other.

Two or more draperies for corners or bays can be mitered to form a neat, close-fitting installation.

Size limitations:

Center Pull—maximum width 16′, not to exceed 120 square feet.

Plain Pull—maximum width 12′, not to exceed 96 square feet.

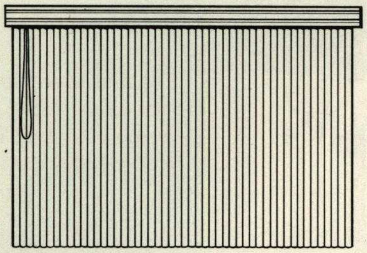
Miter—each side limited to above plain pull specifications.

Two plain pull draperies using heavy duty hardware—maximum width each side 20′; area of each side not to exceed 160 square feet.

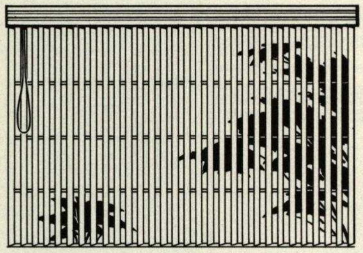
Flexalum Draw Draperies are available in a large selection of decorator colors, both gloss and matte finishes, as well as new patterns that offer a wide range of decorating possibilities.

Flexalum® DRAW DRAPERIES

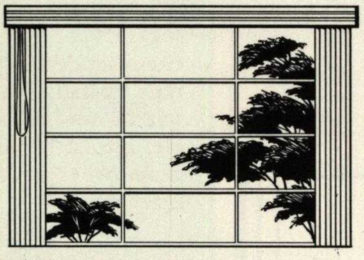
control glare, diffuse light . . . need no cleaning!



CLOSED they make a neat appearance from the outside . . . provide an interesting back drop for any interior decoration.

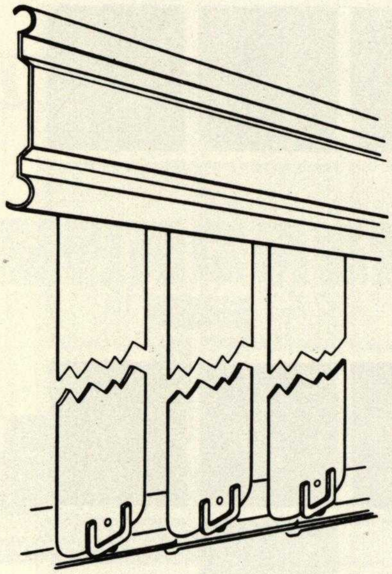


LOUVERS ROTATE to admit light without glare . . . maintain privacy without darkness.



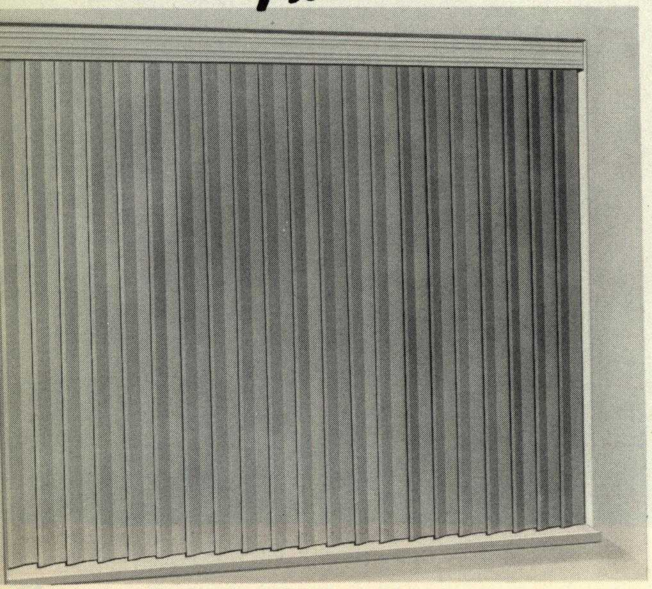
OPEN for maximum light, view, or access to window.

Flexalum Draw Draperies practically eliminate cleaning problems. Dust can't cling to their smooth vertical surfaces . . . movement of opening and closing helps keep them clean. They won't rust, chip, peel or change color. Made of spring-tempered aluminum with a special baked enamel finish.



Neat Flexalum metal facia in matching colors covers the traverse track. Mechanism can be fully recessed in head pocket if desired. Molded nylon bottom linkage keeps slats aligned.

NEW PRODUCT!



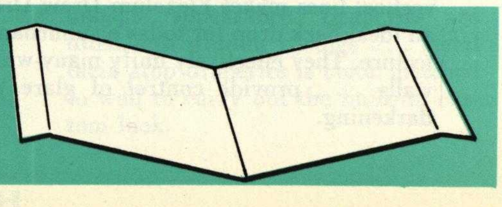
FLEXALUM WIDE LOUVER FOR VERTICALS

In direct response to the requests of many architects for a wide-louvered aluminum vertical, Hunter Douglas has designed a modified "M" shaped panel.

Its unusual shape gives the neat, tailored effect of a pleated drape as shown in the accompanying photograph. Its rigidity permits a straight edge that will provide tight closure from top to bottom even in a long drapery. Made of a special aluminum alloy, it is finished with the same high quality paint finish used on Flexalum slat material.

The Flexalum wide louver is presently available in 4¾″ and 6¾″ widths. It has passed appearance and performance tests when used with several of the leading makes of wide vertical operating mechanisms.

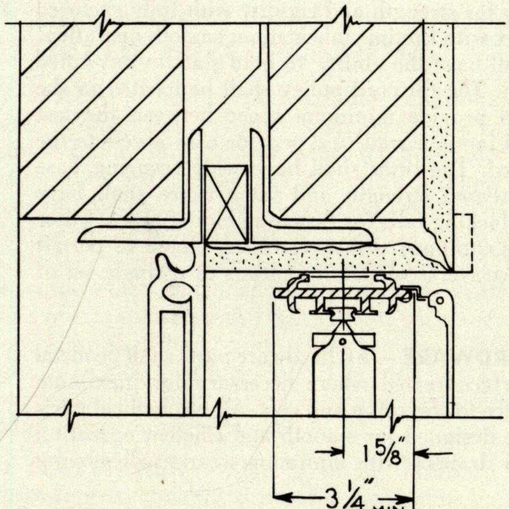
It is suggested that architects contact Hunter Douglas for further information and specifications including the make of operating mechanism to be used for a particular installation.



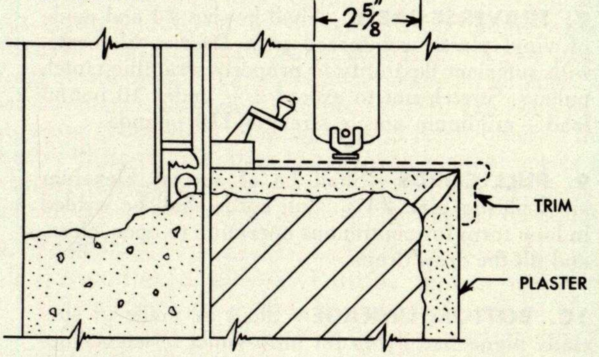
Flexalum® DRAW DRAPERY

WINDOW CONSTRUCTION either bullnose or trim construction accepted.

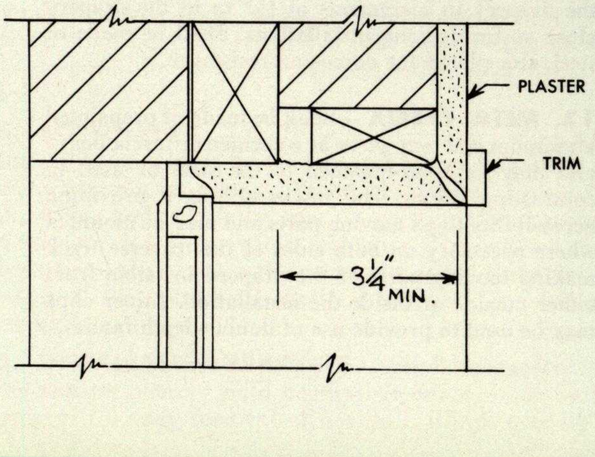
HEAD SECTION



SILL SECTION



JAMB SECTION



INSIDE MOUNT

Jamb, head, and sill surfaces should be plain and square to provide necessary mounting surfaces.

Clearance must be provided for outswinging window crank handles, moldings, and any other obstruction.

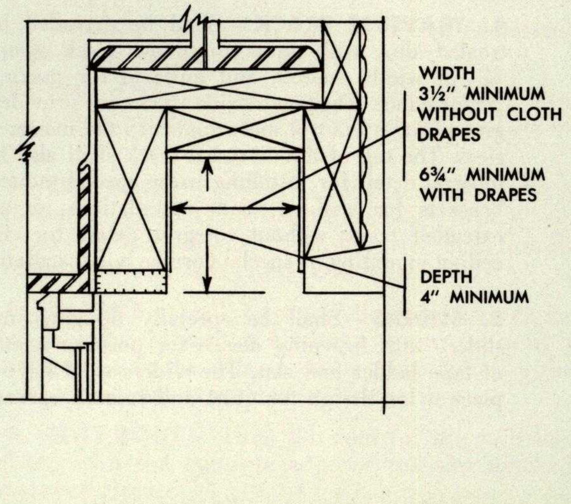
Allow a minimum of 3¼" width at the mounting area for movement of traverse hardware.

OUTSIDE MOUNT

Wall surface around window must be plain and smooth to provide proper mounting surface.

HEAD POCKET MOUNT

The figures shown represent the minimum amount of room required to install Flexalum Draw Drapery in a head pocket. This pocket size will make it possible to service the drapery after installation. Sufficient width must be added when using cloth drapes to permit drapery accumulation without interference with slat material.



Flexalum® DRAW DRAPERIES

SHORT FORM SPECIFICATIONS

All vertical slat draw draperies shown on plans and drawings accompanying this specification shall be Flexalum Draw Draperies, made with Flexalum slats, Flexalum draw drapery hardware, and Flexalum draw drapery tape and pull cord. All components shall be manufactured by Hunter Douglas Aluminum Corporation, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, New York, and Riverside, California.

DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS

1. SLATS – Shall be made of Flexalum spring-tempered aluminum alloy, with a yield strength of not less than 50,000 pounds per square inch, capable of withstanding a 180° bend over a diameter of 1⅜″ without permanent deformation. They shall be 2″ wide, plus 0″, minus .030″ and .011″ thick, plus .0005″ minus .001″. The lower ends of slats shall have rounded corners, free from burrs or rough edges. The top end of slats shall have special cut for fastening to traverse hooks and also free from burrs and rough edges.

2. SLAT FINISH – Shall be duratized or equivalent treatment, to provide maximum bond between the metal and the finish, capable of withstanding 20% salt spray solution at 95° F. heat for 300 hours without blistering, corroding, chalking, changing color or loss of gloss or adhesion after a recovery period of 30 minutes. The baked enamel finish shall be marproofed against surface abrasion from slats rubbing against each other. Finish must withstand 250 hours' exposure to weatherometer test without blistering, corroding, chalking, loss of gloss, or change in color after a recovery period of 30 minutes.

3. TAPES – Shall be made of Flexalum vinyl plastic, ⅝″ in width, with side tapes reinforced longitudinally. The ladders shall have a small hole for snapping over the slat carriers and shall be uniformly spaced 32 ladders to 46″ of tape with maximum permissible cumulative error not to exceed ⅛″ in that distance.

4. TRAVERSE TRACK – Shall be extruded heat-treated alloy with three continuous track openings ¼″ in width, smooth and uniform for maximum performance. The two outside tracks are provided to give positive control and support to the master carriers. The top of the extruded track shall also have integral detail for installing using special mounting brackets for wall or inside installations, or plain extruded track without integral detail for direct ceiling mounting or special cornice box installations.

5. SLIDERS – Shall be specially designed nylon sliders with fastening device for positive retention of tape ladder and slat. The sliders shall have one piece nylon design for quiet and smooth operation, contoured to the slat, and specially pigmented for ultra-violet resistance.

6. TILTER DEVICE – Shall have die cast Zamak housing for strength and rigidity with fully enclosed gear box with lifetime lubrication, smooth operation, and shall have the ability to hold slats in any tilted position. The tilt cord pulley shall be located in the front to provide minimum space between the last slat and jamb or wall, and provide easy access to the pull cord. The tilter shall have wide securing base for increased strength and tilter vanes shall have hinged locking tabs for fastening ladder tapes. Tilter shall be equipped with over-riding clutch to permit tilt and traverse of slats by means of a single set of cords.

7. HARDWARE – All hardware parts shall be metal and surface-treated where necessary for maximum resistance to corrosion and rust. All mechanical parts shall be designed for smooth and efficient operation of draw drapery with minimum wear to all moving parts.

8. TRAVERSE CABLE – Shall be size #4 and made of vinyl plastic reinforced with Dacron filaments, with sufficient flexibility to properly wrap the clutch pulleys. Stretch not to exceed 2% under 10 pound load – minimum tensile strength 110 pounds.

9. PULL CORDS – Shall be of special Flexalum vinyl plastic, size #4½. Pull cords shall be welded in loop form for continuous operation to open, close, and tilt the draw drape.

10. BOTTOM LINKAGE – Shall be made of specially pigmented nylon for ultra-violet resistance designed to provide positive locking of slats for both inside and outside installations. Spring tension units shall be used with the linkage to reduce slat flutter and slack in the drapery and maintain constant linkage tension. Short links are provided for close inside-hang adjustments. Links shall be treated to resist dehydration resulting in brittleness.

11. TAPE SHORTENERS – Shall be used to adjust the drapery in increments of ¼″ to fit the drapery close on inside-hang installations. Shall be made of steel, zinc-plated for corrosion resistance.

12. METAL FASCIA – Shall be made of prepainted aluminum and may serve as a cornice or fascia board and may be color-matched to the slats or used in contrasting colors. The fascia is hinged providing accessibility to all moving parts and may be mounted where necessary on both sides of the traverse track making moving parts of the drapery invisible from either outside or inside the installation. Joiner clips may be used to provide use of double-depth fascia.

SHORT FORM SPECIFICATIONS:

All Twi-Nighter Venetian Blinds shown on plans and drawings accompanying this specification shall be Flexalum Twi-Nighter Venetian Blinds, with all components manufactured by the Hunter Douglas Aluminum Corporation of 405 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. All materials and workmanship shall be of the highest quality only, and assembly and installation shall be in accordance with the Flexalum Twi-Nighter Blind Detailed Specifications.

DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS:

1. SLATS — Shall be of Flexalum aluminum alloy produced from prime (virgin) aluminum, double refined to remove the impurities, with precision additions of copper, magnesium, manganese and silicon to produce maximum strength, resiliency, and corrosion-resistance. The slats shall be spring-tempered by heat treatment and cold-rolling to produce a yield strength of not less than 50,000 pounds per square inch, and shall be capable of withstanding 180° bend over a diameter of 1⅜″ without permanent deformation. They shall be 2″ wide, plus 0 minus .030″ and .011″ thick, plus .0005″ minus .001″. The ends of slats shall have rounded corners with all cut ends and rout holes free from rough edges or burrs.

2. SLAT FINISH — Slats shall be duratized or receive equivalent treatment, to provide maximum bond between the metal and the finish, capable of withstanding 20% salt spray solution at 95°F. heat for 300 hours without blistering, corroding, chalking, changing color or loss of gloss or adhesion after recovery period of 30 minutes. The baked enamel finish shall be marproofed against surface abrasion from slats rubbing against each other. Finish must withstand 250 hours exposure to weatherometer test without blistering, corroding, chalking, loss of gloss, or change in color after a recovery period of 30 minutes.

3. TAPE — Side tapes shall be 1½″ wide Flexalum vinyl plastic reinforced with 60 Fortisan threads to provide a tensile strength of 70 lbs. Each ladder shall be of one piece vinyl plastic and of twin ladder construction with notch at ladder foot to hold slat away from side tapes when blind is closed. Ladders shall be of special increment and design for Twi-Nighter purposes — uniformly spaced 16 ladders to 26″ of tape, with maximum permissable cumulative error not to exceed ⅛″ in that distance. Tape spacing — maximum distance between tapes 34″.

4. HEADRAIL — Shall be a "U" shaped channel specially treated and painted to obtain maximum rust or corrosion resistance. Front, back and bottom shall be of sufficient depth to conceal all operating mechanism at eye level. Metal shall be .020″ formed to provide sufficient strength to support blind without sagging, twisting or distorting (.025″ optional).

5. BOTTOMRAIL — Shall be tubular with locked seam, formed to provide sufficient strength to resist twisting and distortion, not less than ½″ thick at the edge nor less than 2″ wide, and specially treated and painted to obtain maximum rust or corrosion resistance. The contour of the bottomrail shall match the curvature of the slats, and the edges of the bottomrail shall be recessed for additional strength.

6. INSTALLATION BRACKETS — Shall have safety locking cap to securely hold headrail in place — as well as provide for easy removal of headrail. Blinds over 84″ in width and over 75 square feet in area shall be provided with additional intermediate supports evenly distributed along headrail with maximum spacing of 72″.

7. TILTERS—Shall be fully enclosed and lubricated, with cord positively locked to drum to prevent slippage and insure accurate timing. The working parts shall be of such materials as to produce an anti-friction condition between worm and gear, insuring ease of operation, long life, and having the ability to hold the slats in any tilted position.

8. TILTROD — Shall be of solid square steel not less than ¼″ across sides with rounded corners to allow smooth, quiet operation in tiltrod supports. Tiltrod shall be coated with a suitable rust preventive.

9. TILTROD SUPPORTS — Shall provide adequate support to tiltrod at each tape roll and shall properly align tiltrod with tilter.

10. PULLEYS — Shall be nylon, or equal in strength and self-lubricating properties, and of sufficient size and design to permit ease of operation with a minimum of wear to cord and roller.

11. TAPE ROLLS — The tape shall be supported in the head rail by tape rolls designed to give a full tilting action when tilting the blind, and at the same time, retain the same level on each slat. The tape roll shall have adequate prongs to hold side tapes by means of stapled loops.

12. CORDS—Shall be of FLEXALUM nylon size #4—of braided nylon jacket construction of not less than 4 ends 210-35 denier type 300 nylon, or 3 ends 260-17 denier type 300 nylon, or 1 end 840-140 denier type 300 nylon. Only filament yarns shall be used. All cords shall have not less than 175 pounds breaking strength.

13. FOUR CORD EQUALIZERS — Shall be designed for 4 cord lift blinds with sufficient clearance for #4 nylon cords to readily permit equalizing of cords when necessary. Lift cords shall be of equal length below headrail in order that all cords are handled in raising the blind.

14. CORD LOCKS—Shall have a special crashproof feature making it impossible for the blind to accidentally drop. In addition to this safety feature, the cord shall be designed to give a smooth raising, lowering and locking operation. Blinds over 90″ in width and 45 square feet in area shall have 4 cord lift and dual cord locks.

15. TAPE LOCKS—Shall be made of steel, plated to prevent rust or corrosion and prepainted with highest quality alkyd baked enamel, color matched to bottomrail. Shall have sufficient retention when snapped on to bottom rail to hold tapes in proper position.

16. END CAPS — Shall be of soft-molded plastic in matching colors to rail and made to fit over end of bottomrail.

17. END LOCKS — Shall be used to reinforce the headrail channel at each end. Shall have tabs which, when bent outward, insure a snug fit of headrail into installation bracket and eliminate lateral end movement.

18. TASSELS—Shall be of soft-molded plastic characterized by sufficient surface elasticity to prevent noise when bumped against the slats or woodwork and shall withstand a 150 pound impact without breaking.

19. SLAT ROUT — Each slat rout for the cord shall be off-set, with the opposite edge of the slat notched for improved closure.

Flexalum® AUDIO-VISUAL BLIND SPECIFICATIONS

SHORT FORM SPECIFICATIONS:

All Audio-Visual venetian blinds shown on plans and drawings accompanying this specification should be Flexalum Audio-Visual Venetian Blinds, with all components manufactured by the Hunter Douglas Aluminum Corporation. All materials and workmanship shall be of the highest quality only, and assembly and installation shall be in accordance with the Fexalum Audio-Visual Blind Detailed Specifications.

DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS:

SLATS — Shall be of Flexalum aluminum alloy produced from prime (virgin) aluminum, double refined to remove the impurities, with precision additions of copper, magnesium, manganese and silicon to produce maximum strength, resiliency, and corrosion-resistance. The slats shall be spring-tempered by heat treatment and cold-rolling to produce a yield strength of not less than 50,000 pounds per square inch, and shall be capable of withstanding 180° bend over a diameter of 1⅜″ without permanent deformation. They shall be 2″ wide, plus 0 minus. 030″ and .011″ thick, plus .0005″ minus .001″. The ends of slats will have rounded corners with all cut ends and rout holes free from rough edges or burrs.

SLAT FINISH — Slats shall be duratized or receive equivalent treatment, to provide maximum bond between the metal and the finish, capable of withstanding 20% salt spray solution at 95°F. heat for 300 hours without blistering, corroding, chalking, changing color, or loss of gloss or adhesion after a recovery period of 30 minutes. The baked enamel finish shall be marproofed against surface abrasion from slats rubbing against each other. Finish must withstand 250 hours exposure to weatherometer test without blistering, corroding, chalking, loss of gloss, or change in color after a recovery period of 30 minutes.

A-V TAPE — Side tapes shall be 1½″ wide Flexalum vinyl plastic reinforced with 60 Fortisan threads to provide a tensile strength of 70 lbs. Each ladder shall be of one piece vinyl plastic and of twin ladder construction with notch at ladder foot to hold slat away from side tapes when blind is closed. Ladders shall be of special increment and design for Audio-Visual purposes — uniformly spaced 32 ladders to 46″ of tape, with maximum permissable cumulative error not to exceed ⅛″ in that distance. Tape spacing — maximum distance between tapes 34″.

HEADRAIL — Shall be a "U" shaped channel specially treated and painted to obtain maximum rust or corrosion resistance. Front, back and bottom shall be of sufficient depth to conceal all operating mechanism at eye level. Metal shall be .020″ formed to provide sufficient strength to support blind without sagging, twisting or distorting (.025″ optional).

BOTTOMRAIL — Shall be tubular with locked seam, formed to provide sufficient strength to resist twisting and distortion, not less than ½″ thick at the edge, nor less than 2″ wide, and specially treated and painted to obtain maximum rust or corrosion resistance. The contour of the bottomrail shall match the curvature of the slats, and the edges of the bottomrail shall be recessed for additional strength.

INSTALLATION BRACKETS — Shall be of a design which will hold the headrail securely in place, as well as provide for easy removal of headrail. Blinds over 84″ in width and over 75 square feet in area shall be provided with additional intermediate supports evenly distributed along headrail with maximum spacing of 72″.

TILTERS — Shall be fully enclosed and lubricated, with cord positively locked to drum to prevent slippage and insure accurate timing. The working parts shall be of such materials as to produce an anti-friction condition between worm and gear, insuring ease of operation, long life, and having the ability to hold the slats in any tilted position.

TILTROD — Shall be of solid square steel not less than ¼″ across sides with rounded corners to allow smooth, quiet operation in tiltrod supports. Tiltrod shall be coated with a suitable rust preventive.

TILTROD SUPPORTS — Shall provide adequate support to tiltrod at each tape roll and shall properly align tiltrod with tilter.

TAPE ROLLS — The tape shall be supported in the headrail by tape rolls designed to give a full tilting action when tilting the blind, and at the same time, retain the same level on each slat. The tape roll shall have adequate prongs to hold side tapes by means of stapled loops.

PULLEYS — Shall be nylon, or equal in strength and self-lubricating properties, and of sufficient size and design to permit ease of operation with a minimum of wear to cord and roller.

CORDS — Shall be of Flexalum nylon size #4 — of braided nylon jacket construction of not less than 4 ends 210-35 denier type 300 nylon, or 3 ends 260-17 denier type 300 nylon, or one end 840-140 denier type 300 nylon. Only filament yarns shall be used. All cord shall have not less than 175 pounds breaking strength.

FOUR CORD EQUALIZERS — Shall be designed for 4 cord lift blinds with sufficient clearance for #4 nylon cords to readily permit equalizing of cords when necessary. Lift cords shall be of equal length below headrail in order that all cords are handled in raising the blind.

CORD LOCKS — Shall have a special crashproof feature making it impossible for the blind to accidentally drop. In addition to this safety feature, the cord lock shall be designed to give a smooth raising, lowering and locking operation. Blinds over 90″ in width and 45 square feet in area shall have a 4 cord lift and dual cord locks.

TAPE LOCKS — Shall be made of steel, plated to prevent rust or corrosion and prepainted with highest quality alkyd baked enamel, color-matched to bottom rail. Shall have sufficient retention when snapped on the bottomrail to hold tapes in proper position.

END LOCKS — Shall be used to reinforce the headrail channel at each end. Shall have tabs which when bent outward, insure a snug fit of head rail into installation bracket and eliminate lateral end movement.

TASSELS — Shall be of molded plastic characterized by sufficient surface elasticity to prevent noise when bumped against the slats or woodwork and shall withstand a 150 pound impact without breaking.

LOCK LADDER — All slats shall be laced between each double ladder, alternately, in lock ladder fashion to reduce blind noise and insure efficient operation.

SLAT ROUT — Each slat rout for the cord shall be offset, with the opposite edge of the slat notched to permit slats to touch when blind is fully closed.

SLAT LENGTH — Slats shall be cut no shorter than ¾″ from window width or from inside jamb side channels, allowing ⅜″ clearance on either side for slat movement.

LIGHT TRAP — A small "U" shaped metal channel having the same quality finish as the headrail and color-matched, shall be fixed under the headrail to close out light between top slat and bottom of headrail when blind is closed. The inside surface shall be painted a dull black finish to reduce light reflection.

BLIND LENGTH — Blind shall be of sufficient length to prevent light leakage between the bottomrail and the sill when blind is full closed.

COLORS — Slat and tape colors shall be specified for each installation from a Flexalum color chart taking into consideration the degree of darkness required.

Colors best suited for room darkening: Grey, Forest Green, Beige.

BUILT-IN RECESSES — When built-in recesses are provided in place of side channels, all depth and width measurements for jamb and sill recesses shall be equal to side channel size. The overhead recess shall be a minimum 4″ inside width and depth sufficient to cover entire accumulated blind. The inside surface shall be painted a dull black finish to reduce light reflection. Refer to line drawings for recess construction and measurements.

The above specifications apply to all A-V blinds. The three different methods of sill treatment require certain variations for each specific method, as listed in the following paragraphs.

USING LIGHT SEAL CHANNEL WITH FLAP:

SIDE CHANNEL — A "U" shaped metal channel having the same quality finish as the headrail and color-matched, shall be installed along the sides of the Audio-Visual blind to prevent direct light from entering the room when blind is closed. The inside surface shall be painted a dull black finish to reduce light reflection.

LIGHT SEAL CHANNEL WITH FLAP — Shall be fastened to the underside of the bottomrail with flap extending a minimum of one inch to close out light along sill when blind is closed. Lower corner brackets shall be used at lower end of side channel to firmly hold side channel in place and provide offset tab to hold bottomrail against sill or wall.

END CAPS — Shall be of molded plastic with 5/8″ long offset pin installed, and made to fit over end of bottomrail.

USING LIGHT STOP ON SILL:

SIDE CHANNEL — A "U" shaped metal channel having the same quality finish as the headrail and color-matched, shall be installed around the side of the blind to prevent direct light entering the room when blind is closed. The inside surface shall be painted a dull black finish to reduce light reflection. The side channel shall have an extruded plastic beading formed securely into the inside edge of the channel to reduce the noise of blind striking against channel. Dimensions of this side channel be 2 7/8″ across the bottom by 1 3/4″ on either side.

LIGHT STOP "U" CHANNEL — Shall be no less than 3/4″ in height and painted dull black and mounted open side down on the sill so that front surface shall be flush with back leg of both jamb side channels.

SIDE CHANNEL BRACKETS — Shall be used at the lower end of jamb side channel sections to firmly hold side channel in place and provide offset tab for end cap pin.

END CAPS — Shall be of molded plastic with 5/8″ long offset pin installed, and made to fit over end of bottomrail.

USING SIDE CHANNEL AT BOTTOM OF BLIND:

SIDE CHANNEL — A "U" shaped metal channel having the same quality finish as the headrail and color-matched, shall be installed around the side and bottom of the blind to prevent direct light entering the room when blind is closed. The inside surface shall be painted a dull black finish to reduce light reflection. The side channel shall have an extruded plastic beading formed securely into the inside edge of the channel to reduce the noise of blind striking against channel. Dimensions of this side channel shall be 2 7/8″ across the bottom by 1 3/4″ on either side.

CORNER BRACKETS — Corner brackets having the same quality finish as side channel and color-matched, shall be used to join jamb and sill side channels at the corner. The inside surface shall have matching dull black finish to reduce light reflection.

END CAPS — Shall be of molded plastic in matching colors to rail and made to fit over end of bottomrail.

INSTALLATION SPECIFICATIONS

The Flexalum Audio-Visual Blind made according to specifications will provide complete control of sunlight. Proper installation is equally important to blind performance and to prevent light leak around the blind when installed. The following specifications will assure a satisfactory installation and blind performance and should be used with any of the foregoing methods:

Side Channel, "U" shaped, shall be used on both sides (jamb), and across bottom (sill) as light trap unless alternate method is used. Side channel shall be used unless built-in recesses are provided having equal or better depth than side channel.

Side channel shall be fit so that light leaks are not visible in the darkened room. Caulking shall be used where necessary.

Mounting Side Channel — oversized holes shall be drilled in side channel at regular staggered intervals for mounting — large enough so that screws do not bind.

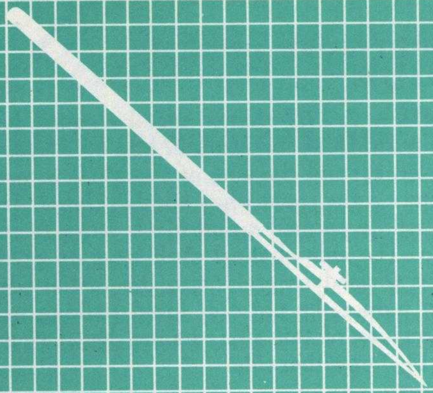
Light Trap — a small "U" shaped channel shall be fastened to underside of headrail to serve as light trap between top slat and headrail, unless blind is mounted in pocket recess of at least 6″ in depth.

All corners and surfaces of installations shall be smooth and free from sharp edges.

All materials used shall conform to the Flexalum Audio-Visual Blind Specifications.

Sill Treatment — One of the three following methods, as listed under Detailed Specifications, must be used to prevent light leakage at the sill.

Light Seal Channel with Flap
Light Stop on Sill
Side Channel at Bottom of Blind



Engineering assistance for special applications is a stand-by service at Hunter Douglas. Contact the nearest District Office, listed below, for a specialist who will be glad to consult with you.

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OF BRIDGEPORT BRASS COMPANY
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